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## THE DAILY NEWS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1881.  
THERE must be a reform in the method of governing counties.  
THE religious interest here continues to grow. Truly Jesus of Nazareth passeth by.

QUEBEC will need no assistance from outside. While the fire hurt a great many people, no individual loss will exceed \$15,000.

"This is way down deep in the well" says Sessions to Bradley. "Yes down deep in the well" says Bradley to Sessions. Does truth lie at the bottom of that well?

PRESIDENT GARFIELD's speech to the cadets at Annapolis yesterday, like all of his public utterances, was a model. Every lad in the land could take it to himself as a bit of the wisest advice he will ever get.

CONKLING, in his letter explaining why he resigned, said it was in order "to make room for those who may correct all the errors we (he and Platt) have made, and interpret aright all the duties we have misconceived." Why doesn't he live up to his words? He has done his party injury enough by deserting it and betraying it into the hands of the demagogues, to cease further endeavor to ruin it.

The probability of republican aid making a success of the Mahone movement and so making possible the accession of several southern states to the support of the republican national ticket, thus doing away with New York's necessity and Conkling's importance, after upon the Conkling organ like a cold water pail on an empty stomach. It gave one a feeble pipe for Mahone and then subsided. It is a good deal like some of the Virginia republicans; it opposes any accession to the party, because it will increase the size of the crowd and the amount of office-holding and the hope of it per capita will be diminished.

The wise men of the east who came here and saw, and went away and said Mr. Harrison had exorcised the people, seem to proceed upon the theory that the injunction to "judge not" has been expunged by the new revised version. It hasn't. They seem, also, to have failed to appreciate what their judgment involves. For the one thousand conversions there have been at least three thousand people who have come forward to be prayed with and prayed for. It is impossible to coral three thousand boobies in Indianapolis, people who can be utterly deluded; and it is equally preposterous, it seems to us, that this man could mesmerize a crowd of that size, and keep it up for nearly three months, remembering, too, that his mesmerism has overthrown into the other churches, and that all over the city there is this same thing going on. In no instance have these proceedings been "gotten up;" they "came down." The various pastors did not pump and pull. The impulse of their congregations rose and demanded that they speak to some of the things, concerning the kingdom of God. To call this "animal magnetism," "monkey show," and the like, is to say unmeaning things. There is no

sense in it. The wise men of the east ought to come out here and get a little of this thing by experience, instead of observation, before they are so hasty with their judgment upon it.

THE most numerous and wealthy protestant denomination in this country is the Methodist. The statistics for 1880 show it has 12,096 ministers, an increase over the preceding year of 489; 1,742,922 members, an increase of 42,620. Of the ministers, 2,666 are supernumerary, or otherwise non-effective; 144 are professors in schools; 50 are presidents of colleges; 70 are agents in various fields of work; 51 are chaplains; 20 are editors; 12 are connected with the publishing houses of the church; 12 are secretaries of the various benevolent societies of the church. Subtracting these from the main body there are 10,249 ministers preaching, being 1 to every 187 members. Fifteen ministers were expelled during the year, being 1 in 806—which is far behind the ratio of "bad ones" among the apostles, which, it will be remembered, was 1 in 12. The denomination has 17,662 churches valued at \$64,181,306, an average of \$3,651 per church. The increase in the churches during the year was 647, being at the rate of nearly 1.24 per day. The increase in the value of the churches was \$1,610,889, about \$44,130 per day. There are 5,644 parsonages, an increase in number over the preceding year of 155. They are valued at \$8,750,513. The present indebtedness on church property is reported to be \$355,422. The amount paid on church debts during the year was \$717,404, and the amount raised for building and improvements was \$1,194,685.

The support of the ministers cost \$3,273,837, an average of \$319.38 for each; which, it is fair to remark is a sad case of pinching, for an average means that some are below it. We presume, however, that these figures mean only money, and perhaps the \$319 preachers get a house to live in and all their garden truck, and winter provisions. Let us hope so. The church spent about \$930,000 during the year for other purposes, as follows: For missions, \$408,337; for women's foreign missionary society, \$77,949; for church extension, \$67,437; for the tract society, \$12,837; for the Sunday school union, \$15,922; for freedmen's aid society, \$51,867; for education society, \$44,250; for American bible society, \$29,322; for conference claimants (worn out preachers, widows and orphans), \$137,063.

THE police in their new uniforms, with their well blackened boots and their maces in hand make a very creditable appearance. They look like police officers, not like loafers. The city can p.p. as it were—point with pride to her police.

The Courier Journal of Louisville has at last come to its senses, and announces it will abolish the blanket sheet and appear as a quarto. It is high time. A four page five cent morning paper is an anomaly. Only the papers which sell at a low price can successfully maintain the four page form.

The temperance folk of Minnesota will hold a three days convention at Madison beginning on June 13, for the purpose of raising common ground upon which to work for the removal of intemperance.

The popular thing in New York now is to have children tattooed—the boys on their arms and the girls on their legs—with their initials or any distinguishing mark. The idea is to interfere with the plans of abductors, it being claimed that if Charley Ross had been so marked he would have been at home to-day.

The Chicago Times bawls its readers two or three times a week with a mathematical table showing how many words of dispatches it has received by ocean cable. What's the point?

It is said Logan and Lincoln are not such friends as they were. Senator Logan expected to get in his revenge on army folks when Lincoln was made secretary of war. But the army officers, with their fine social qualities, brought the new secretary into camp in fine style. He thinks Logan and his crowd are all right, and there is coolness between him and Logan.

General Sherman spoke highly of General Grant in his speech before the army at Fort Monroe. This may be considered as a direct attack on the administration. No man who speaks highly of General Grant or his friends, leads to settle Sherman. So, there.—[Chicago News]

What's the matter with you? Are you stark, staring mad, or only terribly jaundiced and blind with bile?

"Never mind, Platty," said Conk. "It's all right. Grant and we are fixing things for 1884, and he winked angelically at the other ex-senator. "But," said Platt, ramming his hands into his pockets and indulging in a snarl, "what will become of me?" "It makes no difference what becomes of you, Platt. All you have got to do is to keep your head shut and do what I tell you."—[Reported by the Pittsburg Leader.]

It is really amusing when you come to analyze it, that Grant should speak of Carl Schurz as a carpet-bagger. It is true that the great German statesman has shown a nomadic disposition in his day, but how about Grant? He was born in Ohio and lived there until manhood; then he took up his abode in Missouri, afterward in Illinois, and now he claims to be a citizen of New York.—[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

We have not and do not propose to misrepresent Mr. Conkling, but it is very plain that he does not intend that the majority of the republicans in the New York legislature shall elect unless they choose himself. If this is the policy of rule or ruin, pray what would you call it? If all republicans would set in that way, there could be no party, nor would there be any use for a "true republican."—[Cincinnati Gazette.]

We are now getting two German immigrants to one Irish immigrant. This is a very accurate measure of the distress which prevails in the two countries. The Irish make the loudest complaint; but the German tyranny is the more burdensome. Either is bad enough.—[Philadelphia Record.]

It is of the first importance to the nation to say nothing of the republican party, that Virginia should be assisted to break from the solid south, and lead the way for the emancipation of the whole country from sectional politics.—[Boston Traveller (Rep.)]

Will Keep the Gold.  
It is not believed in eastern money circles that gold will be exported this day.

A Walking Town.  
Santa Fe has just got gas, and is laying water mains.

## WHY THEY CAME.

A Talk with Some Immigrants at Castle Garden.

A Girl Crossed the Ocean to Marry Her Lover. Thinkers who thought the inhabitants of America were Black—Immigrants who Expected to Earn Money Here.

[From the New York Sun.]  
There has been unusual bustle and excitement at Castle Garden lately. Thousands of immigrants have landed there, some to remain only a few hours, and others, several days, and those that are destitute and sick perhaps for a month or more. "It is curious," Captain Helmsman said, "to compare the statistics of immigration of former years with those of the present date. The Irish influx has always been very large. In 1851, for instance, 163,000 Irishmen arrived here. Since then the number has been smaller. In 1877 it was only 8,221. From that time there has been a steady increase until last year there were over 66,000 Irish arrivals. There have also been some remarkable fluctuations in German immigration. In 1870, for instance, the enormous immigration after the Franco-German war we supposed Germany would be so prosperous that the Germans would remain at home. But in 1872 we received over 132,000 German immigrants, or more than have ever arrived here in a single year. After that the number fell off to between 20,000 and 30,000 until last year, when it suddenly went up to 104,864. I believe this year both the Irish and German arrivals will increase in number."

"But the most remarkable exodus at present seems to be from Sweden. We expect at least 80,000 Swedes here this year," he told that entire village and districts have become depopulated, and this may be true, as the population is only about four million. Compare the number of the year 1870, when 132,000 Swedes arrived from Sweden in 1847. Before last year our annual reports rarely showed more than 5,000 emigrants from there. In 1878 we had only 4,000, and in 1879 12,000. In 1880 the number rose suddenly to 35,000, and this year we expect more than twice as many."

"Do you find the immigrants very obstreperous?"  
"Not as a rule. They are mostly respectable, obedient, and well behaved. Besides, after a sea voyage in the steerage, they haven't enough energy to be obstreperous." There were about 2,000 immigrants at the time in Castle Garden. It was easy to distinguish the various nationalities, for they were in separate groups, and there were striking differences in costume.

A group of Swedes was ordered into a corner near the entrance. The men were tall and powerful, the women slim and shapely, the complexion of both florid, the hair sandy or fair, and the eyes blue. They wore heavy boots, and the men carried a bag of tools. They were dressed in homespun suits that barely reached down to their ankles; they wore heavy wooden shoes, and with one exception, red and green scarves over their heads. The men, who had a few dollars in their pockets, were gazing around in a bewildered manner, as though they did not know where to go, or what to do next. The other women were seated on boxes and bundles, or on the floor, and were looking at the Swedes with interest. Among the latter was the woman who did not wear the national head gear. Nor was she clad in close-fitting, coarse homespun, like the rest. Her head was covered with a plain black bonnet, and her dress and skirt looked as though they might have been purchased here. Her face was buried in her hands, and she was weeping bitterly.

"She's Arne's home," said one of the men, "and she's come from Husbary, near Wexio. Not one of her family is with her, but we are all her friends, and she needs it. We wouldn't let any harm come to her."

As the girl heard her name mentioned she looked up through her tears at the speaker. Her features were very finely chiselled, and her blue eyes were shadowed by the light curls that clustered over her forehead.

"She's without her family because she ran away from home. She's a Christian, and she wouldn't let her go. We left Husbary a few weeks ago, and the first thing we knew when the steamer was under way, she popped up among us. She and Ralf had been children together, and he proposed. So about two years ago Ralf came out here to seek his fortune. He's been writing to Arne that he's getting on nicely, and has been wanting her to come with him. She's answered all his letters. He sent her the pretty clothes she's got on now. She tells us that when we all began speaking of coming to America she wrote to him and told him she was coming with us, and he answered, saying that he would be here in New York waiting for her. But we've been here since yesterday and he hasn't come. He's a swindler, and he's living in Iowa. We came over because we heard he was getting along well. All the land in our neighborhood is owned by a few rich men, and they're making money by the work for very small wages. We heard that Ralf hadn't been here half a year before he got a farm, so we thought we might as well come over, so to Iowa, and get a farm, too."

"Where you the only ones to leave your village?" the reporter asked.  
"The only ones from Husbary," he replied. "The greatest number of people are going to neighboring places. There's Ljund for instance. As many as 500 have left there this year. They have the same reasons as we. They don't get paid well, they get less than they deserve, and they say that they should follow them and get along as they do. We've brought up to work, and we're heartily tired of it. We want to stay at home and be poor, all our lives when we have a chance to get rich here. Then, too, the military laws are becoming too strict, and we want to escape those."

The reporter turned away, and was talking to one of the officials when the clerk who announces the names of the immigrants for whom friends are waiting outside, called out "Arne Bjornsen and his wife." The Swedes and the girl and her friends were hurrying toward the door. Arne's curls fluttered, she ran so quickly. Behind the rope outside a big handsome young fellow with light curly hair, and holding out his arms, the few townsfolk, and in a moment her head rested on his shoulder, while she sobbed with joy, and his large, honest blue eyes looked tenderly down on her. A few townsfolk, and in a moment her head rested on his shoulder, while she sobbed with joy, and his large, honest blue eyes looked tenderly down on her.

When the reporter's talk with the Swedes in Castle Garden was over his attention was called to a dozen or more Bohemians who were just entering. The men were assisting each other to carry several gray chests, while the women balanced large bundles on their heads. One woman not only carried a bundle, but also had a babe tied to her back. They had passed a broad shaft around her shoulders, and into her arms the babe had put its legs, while its arms were passed around its mother's neck. When the mother got tired of the burden on her back she shifted the child and the babe to the side or front. The women wore their yellow, purple, sequined and striped skirts reaching only a little below the knee. They had long black stockings and their wooden shoes clattered with every step. The Swedes, who had covered their heads with variegated kerchiefs. The men had tight sequined and breeches, high top boots, and curious hats trimmed with gold tassels. A very tall, lank man walked a little in advance. The man told the reporter that his name was Stanislas, and that he came from the neighborhood of Catharineberg. He was the oldest of the party, which was made up of his children and their families. His people had fled several generations been skilled in the art of making iron. In his younger days he had made a good living that way, and he had taught his children to his children. The family made as fine lace as could be bought in Catharineberg. But some years ago a factory of lace were started and machine-made lace began to be sold. Of course, he and his family made less money. He had heard of America, and as he became poorer he thought he might come over and make his hand here. He did not suppose there were any factories here.

He opened one of the trunks and showed the reporter some very delicate lace work. "It's very easy to get rich here, isn't it?" he asked. "Whenever I've heard people talk of America they've said so. I hope soon to be able to go back to Bohemia. I'll build a house in Catharineberg. When I was a boy I used to go to the Bohemians and they would tell me to go to work. Most of them are rich now, and they come here and apply for a passage home. I'll build a house in Catharineberg. When I was a boy I used to go to the Bohemians and they would tell me to go to work. Most of them are rich now, and they come here and apply for a passage home."

When asked how he got to America, he said he had been in a party of Finns, almost the first who have come to this country. Their costumes were so curious that even the officials stopped to look at them. The men had that look like heaven like heaven, and they were dressed in homespun suits with flat brass buttons, reaching down to the middle of the chest, where they were met by close-fitting breeches, with yellow striped trousers. The women wore striped skirts of the women were shorter even than those worn by the Bohemians, and the long stockings were of bright red, mixed with blue. Their shoes were of light leather, but had heavy wooden soles. They wore a stiff black bodice. Above it and running half way down the arms was a white shirt, open at the back and with a small collar. The costume was decorated with ribbons of various colors. They looked around in amazement. They told the reporter that they were much surprised not to have seen any of the people they had heard of in the newspapers. They had supposed that most of the inhabitants were colored, and that the Indians roamed through the streets of New York. They came to America because they had read about it, and they had heard that they could live here better than in Finland. They came from the northern part of the country, and had been in Castle Garden for two days. They had been surprised when told that there was no "long night" here. They had not said that they were willing to do almost any kind of work to get to America, but they had heard, however, that the Germans here were so rich, that they had come here to see.

The Germans have come here on account of high taxes, to escape the severe military laws or for other political reasons. The military laws are so severe that the country, as they had heard about it from friends or relatives who had preceded them, or read of it in books. There was, however, an old couple from the Black Sea, who had been in America for some time. They were accustomed to walk by railroad tickets. They were afraid it was hard to get money to go by rail. They were accustomed to walk by railroad tickets. They were afraid it was hard to get money to go by rail.

A Legation's Mixture.  
Pennsylvania has a new law, and the first one to be adopted by any state, forbidding the separation of white and black children in the public school.

And None Too Soon.  
A reform movement against divorces has been set on foot in Connecticut.

## THE NEWS.

The Book of Revelation.  
The latest news from home.  
To every city and nation.  
Christ is saying, "Will you come?"

He gives unto the weary.  
Sweet rest of soul.  
To all who are weary.  
Who would not be a guest?

The Alpha and Omega.  
The Beginning and the End.  
The Alpha and Omega.  
Is our Saviour and our friend!

Behold the Man of Sorrows!  
There is no sorrow now.  
He is the Man of Sorrows!  
And a crown is on his brow.

The anguish of his passion.  
He forever passed away.  
He comes to reign in glory.  
He is the Man of Sorrows!

To him that overcometh.  
He gives a pure white stone;  
And a name is written on it,  
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A. Dickson & Co.  
TRADE PALACE.

DRESS LAWNS, good quality, neat styles, at 65c.  
DRESS CALICOES, good quality, at 50c.  
DRESS CAMBRICS, yard wide, at 70c.  
LACE BUNTINGS, all colors, at 10c.  
LACE BUNTINGS, half yard, black and all colors, at 10c.  
LADIES' HOSE, Best, Dress and Blue at 85c.  
BALBRIGGAN HOSE at 25c. Regular 30c quality.







